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NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1956

NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* were published upto the 21st January 1956 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
8	No. 3-ITC(P.N.)/56, dated the 14th January, 1956.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Scope of Gold Bronze Powder.
	No. 3/56, dated the 14th January, 1956.	Ditto.	Amendments made in the Open General Licence No. XL.
9	No. 20/8/55-CX, dated the 17th January, 1956.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).	An Expert Committee appointed to examine the structure of the Central Excise Tariff on Tobacco.
10	No. 9/2/54-Lab., dated the 18th January, 1956.	Government of Ajmer (Labour Department).	Fixation of the minimum rates of wages for the workers in any tobacco manufactory in the State of Ajmer.
11	No. 4-ITC(P.N.)/56, dated the 18th January, 1956.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Import Licensing Policy for Carding Engines, Ring Frames, Looms etc. and their spares during the period January—June, 1956.
12	No. 5-ITC(P.N.)/56, dated the 21st January, 1956.	Ditto.	Import Policy of Rubber tyres and tubes during January—June, 1956 period.

Copies of the *Gazettes Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these *Gazettes*.

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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

New Delhi, the 26th January 1956

No. 1-Pres/56.—The President has been pleased on the occasion of the seventh Republic Day, 1956, to award the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for distinguished service to the undermentioned officers:—

- Shri Pemmendra Kuttappa Monnappa, I.P., Inspector-General of Police, Andhra.
- Shri Frank Herbert Wilson, Commandant (*Officiating*), Orissa Military Police, 2nd Battalion, Dhenkanal, Orissa.
- Shri Maheshendra Shankar Mathur, I.P., Inspector General of Police, Uttar Pradesh.
- Shri Gopal Sahai, lately Inspector General of Police and Anti-Dacoity Officer, Madhya Bharat.
- Shri Puttu Singh, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, Madhya Bharat.
- Shri Samuel Reuben Benjamin, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, Surcndranagar Joint Municipality, Saurashtra.
- Shri Labhshanker Durgashanker Dave, Superintendent, Fire Brigade and Ambulance, Rajkot Borough Municipality, Saurashtra.
- Shri Narayana Pillai Chandrasekharan Nair, I.P.S., Inspector General of Police, Travancore-Cochin.
- Shri Pudia Vittil Bhaskaran, I.P., Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

2. These awards are made under rule 4(ii) of the rules governing the grant of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal.

No. 2-Pres/56.—The President has been pleased on the occasion of the seventh Republic Day, 1956, to award the Police Medal for meritorious service to the undermentioned Officers:—

- Shri Subba Nayudu Balakrishna Nayudu, District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Inspector-General of Police (*Officiating*), Andhra.
- Shri Singanamala Vijayarangam Nayudu, I.P.S., District Superintendent of Police, Andhra.
- Shri Kamisetty Yellaiah, Inspector of Police (*Officiating*), Kurnool Rural Circle, Kurnool, Andhra.
- Shri Jatindra Nath De, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Assam.
- Shri Hugh Davenport, Superintendent of Police (*Officiating*) and Commandant, B.M.P.V., Patna, Bihar.
- Shri Anil Kumar Sarkar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Bihar.
- Shri Mankeshwar Prasad, Deputy Superintendent of Police (*Officiating*), Bihar.
- Shri Dinkar Laxman Kulkarni, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay (now on deputation to the Government of India as Central Intelligence Officer, Bombay).
- Shri Rustomji Kharsetji Patel, Home Inspector of Police, Baroda, Bombay.
- Shri Onkarnath Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Nagpur District, Madhya Pradesh.
- Shri Ramsukh, Head Constable, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh.
- Shri Ram Mohan Mahadevan, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Madras on deputation as Chief Security Officer, Southern Railway.

Shri Salukhai Valai Padiriyappa Mudaliar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras.

Shri Chithambalam Komaraswamy Rangaswamy Gounder, Inspector of Police (*Officiating*), Madras.

Shri Aelanthambi Pillai Narayanaswamy Pillai, Sub-Inspector of Police, Madras.

Shri Braja Behari Mishra, I.P., Superintendent of Police Orissa (now on deputation as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Ajmer).

Shri Mohammad Sayidulla, Deputy Superintendent of Police (*Officiating*), Sambalpur, Orissa.

Shri Nagendra Nath Roy, Deputy Superintendent of Police (*Officiating*), Special Branch, Orissa.

Shri Gopinath Mohanty, Inspector of Police and Law Instructor, Police Training College, Angul, Orissa.

Shri Prabhakar Das, Inspector of Police (*Officiating*), Sambalpur, Orissa.

Shri Satrugna Palai, Sub-Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Crime Branch, Orissa.

Shri William Alan Channing Pearce, I.P., Deputy Inspector General of Police, Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Amarjit Kumar Dass, I.P., Senior Superintendent of Police, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Nihal Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Agra, Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Dal Chand, Sub-Inspector, Armed Police, Etah, Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Nalini Mohan Roy, Inspector of Police (*Officiating*), Security Control, Calcutta Police.

Shri Manindra Lal Mitra, Inspector of Police, Howrah, West Bengal.

Shri Kali Prasanna Chowdhuri, Sub-Inspector of Police, District Midnapore, West Bengal.

Shri Manmatha Nath Samajdar, Head Constable No. Y497, Government Railway Police, Sealdah, West Bengal.

Shri Gurukar Veerasangappa Sivanna, Inspector of Police, Special Branch, Mysore.

Shri Goverdhan, I.P.S., Deputy Inspector General of Police, Headquarters, Rajasthan.

Shri Srinivasan Palaniappan, Superintendent of Police, Pondicherry.

Shri Mukandalal Bhattacharya, Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, Calcutta.

Shri Bhabani Kanta Barua, I.P.S., Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

Shri Sachindra Kumar Maitra, Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, New Delhi.

Shri Thanmapuram Srinivasa Ayyar Venkataraman, Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Madras.

Shri Challakonda Appa Rao, Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Kurnool.

Shri Kasargode Maloji, Assistant Central Intelligence Officer, Trivandrum.

2. These awards are made under rule 4(ii) of the rules governing the grant of the Police Medal.

C. S. VENKATACHAR,
Secretary to the President.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Economic Affairs)
New Delhi, the 18th January 1956

No. D. 331-F.I./56.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 13th January, 1956.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	13,00,25,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	6,46,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	5,70,000
(a) Government :—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government	52,11,29,000	(a) Internal	45,50,000
(2) Other Governments	8,46,19,000	(b) External
(b) Banks	55,06,36,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	13,24,91,000
(c) Others	15,83,41,000	Balances held abroad*	43,96,05,000
Bills Payable	12,37,78,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	3,58,00,000
Other Liabilities	28,76,31,000	Other Loans and Advances †	43,48,14,000
		Investments	51,58,81,000
		Other Assets	13,17,52,000
TOTAL	182,61,34,000	TOTAL	182,61,34,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

†(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 14,38,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(2) The total amount of advances availed of by scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act since 1st January 1956 is Rs. 3,87,00,000.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 13th day of January 1956.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	13,00,25,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1388,74,95,000		(a) Held in India	40,01,71,000	
Total Notes Issued		1401,75,20,000	(b) Held outside India	
			Foreign Securities	691,90,97,000	
			Total of A		731,92,68,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		106,30,83,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		563,51,69,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1401,75,20,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1401,75,20,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 52.215 per cent.

Dated the 18th day of January 1956.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

H. M. PATEL, Secy.

**THE INSTITUTE OF
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA**

New Delhi-1, the 23rd January 1956

No. 3-CA(549)/50.—With reference to this Institute's Notification No. 4-CA(1)/54, dated the 22nd June 1954, it is hereby notified in pursuance of Regulation 14 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, that in exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 13 of the said Regulations, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has restored to the Register of Members, with effect from the 20th day of January, 1956, the name of Shri Srinivasayyar Rajagopalan, 42, Ramaswami Street, Madras-1, (Membership No. 549).

E. V. SRINIVASAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
NOTICES

New Delhi, the 18th January 1956

No. CCI/SPE/69/55/218.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licences Nos.

- (i) N 060566/52, dated the 20th May 1955, valued at Rs. 10,000 for import of Spare Parts for Agriculture Tractors and Tractor Drawn Agricultural Implements.
- (ii) N 060567/52, dated the 20th May 1955, valued at Rs. 12,859 for import of Motor Vehicle Parts etc. and
- (iii) N 028998/52, dated the 15th June 1955, valued at Rs. 2,165 for import of Paper other Sorts,

from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Dy. Chief Controller of Imports, Central Licensing Area, New Delhi, to M/s. Sanon & Co., 2 F, Ramnagar, New Delhi, were obtained on the basis of forged documents, it is, therefore, hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, in exercise of the powers specified in para. 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licences Nos. N 060566/52, dated the 20th May 1955, N 060567/52, dated the 20th May 1955 and N 028998/52, dated the 15th June 1955, unless sufficient cause against this, is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Sanon & Co., New Delhi, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

2. In view of what is stated above M/s. Sanon & Co., New Delhi, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licences Nos. N 060566/52, dated the 20th May 1955, N 060567/52, dated the 20th May 1955 and N 028998/52, dated the 15th June 1955, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licences and return these immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/245/55/201.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licence No. N 058879/52/NC/MTC, dated the 27th May 1955, valued at Rs. 5,531 for import of Steel Files from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted to M/s. N. S. Haritash & Co., 758, Kundewalan, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi, was obtained on the basis of a forged Chartered Accountants' Certificate, it is, therefore, hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, in exercise of the powers specified in para. 9 of the Imports (Control) Order 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licence No. N 058879/52/NC/MTC, dated the 27th May 1955, unless sufficient cause against this, is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. N. S. Haritash & Co., Delhi, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

2. In view of what is stated above M/s. N. S. Haritash & Co., Delhi, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licence No. N 058879/52/NC/MTC, dated the 27th May 1955, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licence, and return it immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

S. N. BILGRAMI, Jt. Secy.

ORDER

EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 23rd January 1956

No. Export(1)/AM.(38).—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (XVIII of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Exports (Control) Order, 1954 published with the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. Export (1), dated the 10th May, 1954, namely:—

In Schedule I to the said Order—

Under the heading "C. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED", for entry (i) of item 37, the following shall be substituted:—

"(i) Tyres and tubes,"

H. A. SUJAN, Dy. Secy.

ORDER

ENEMY TRADING

New Delhi, the 28th January 1956

No. 42(3)-TMP(ET)/54.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), read with sub-rule (3A), of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, as continued in force by the Trading with the Enemy (Continuance of Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 (XVI of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the property mentioned in column 3 of the Schedule hereto annexed and belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of the estates of the respective deceased persons mentioned in column 2 of that Schedule, which is vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for

India by virtue of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce, No. 49(23)Tr(W)/40, dated the 6th June, 1940, shall cease to so vest and shall revert in the legal representatives of the respective deceased persons mentioned in column 2 of that Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3
Sr. No.	Name of deceased person	Description of property
1.	Mrs. Marie Bertrande Francoise Cephalie Legendre	135 shares of the Central India Mining Co. Ltd. (in liquidation)
2.	Madame Vve Ludovic de Villele	2 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagor.

M. K. K. NAYAR, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

New Delhi, the 18th January 1956

No. 34(1)/56-DW.VI.—For the words—"Shri D. V. Rao" occurring in sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 1 of this Ministry's Notification No. DW.VI-4(9), dated the 10th March, 1955, substitute "Shri A. Shivaraj".

RIPUDAMAN SINGH, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

New Delhi, the 19th January 1956

No. 45-Cot.Ind.(5)/52.—Shri M. Somappa, Yemmiganur (Andhra State) has been appointed, with immediate effect, as Member of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, constituted under the Commerce and Industry Ministry's resolution No. 45-Cot.Ind.(5)/52, dated the 14th January, 1953.

MRS. P. JOHARI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (RAILWAY BOARD)

New Delhi, the 28th January 1956

No. E55RR7-7.—The following Rules and Regulations for recruitment to the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of the Indian Railways are published for general information:—

RULES

PART I—GENERAL

(METHOD OF RECRUITMENT)

1. These Rules may be called the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purpose of these Rules—

- "Government" means the Government of India.
- "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
- "The Service" means service in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.
- "Scheduled Castes" means any of the castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (See Appendix IV).
- "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (See Appendix V).

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- By appointment of candidates as Special Class Apprentices on the results of an examination to be held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.

- (b) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part III of these Rules.
- (c) By promotion of specially qualified officers of the Class II Service, including officiating officers in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department.
- (d) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the President in consultation with the Commission.

NOTE.—Candidates selected as Special Class Apprentices under Rule 3(a) shall be required to undergo practical and theoretical training. For the period and courses of training and the terms and conditions of apprenticeship see Appendix I.

4. Subject to the provisions of Rule 3 and 4 Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

PART II

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES AND METHODS OF SELECTION OF SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES RECRUITED UNDER RULE 3(A).

6. An examination for selection of candidates for appointment as Special Class Apprentices in the Mechanical Engineering & Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such notice will when possible announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Union Public Service Commission shall select from among the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination and shall have regard in so doing to the suitability of the applicants for appointment as Special Class Apprentices.

8. A candidate for admission to the examination must apply before such date, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commission.

9. A candidate must be either—

- (i) a citizen of India, or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (iii) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
- (iv) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or a former French possession in India.

NOTE 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 15th July, 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July, 1948 but before 30th September, 1948 and got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (iii) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered, or may re-enter such service with a break after the 26th January 1950 will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

NOTE 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

10. No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment as a Special Class Railway Apprentice on the results of this examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt him from the operation of this rule.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 16 years and must not have attained the age of 19 years on the 3rd day of August 1955.

NOTE.—The upper age limit will be relaxable—

- (i) upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
- (ii) upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations/selections;
- (iii) upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations/selections;
- (iv) upto a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to Chandernagar and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

N. B.—Save as provided above, the age limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

Candidates from Chandernagar will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held up to the end of July, 1959.

12. A candidate—

- (a) must have passed in the first or second division the Intermediate Examination of a University or Board approved by the Government of India, with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as subjects of the examination.
Graduates with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as their degree subjects may also apply; or
- (b) must have passed the Pre-engineering Examination of the Delhi Polytechnic or the Saugar University in the first or second division; or
- (c) must have passed the first year examination under the three-year degree course of the Delhi University with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as subjects of the examination and must have been promoted to the second year, provided that before joining the degree course he had passed the Higher Secondary Examination or the Matriculation or the High School Examination in the first or second division; or
- (d) must have obtained the Cambridge School Certificate (A) with at least 5 credits including credits in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, or in Mathematics and at least in one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry; or
- (e) must have passed the London Matriculation with a pass in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry or in Mathematics and at least in one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry.

NOTE 1.—A candidate who has secured a Cambridge School Certificate (B) and who has satisfied the conditions in (d) above will be eligible for admission to the Selection provided that he produces a certificate from the head of an institution approved for the purpose of the award of School Certificate (A) stating that he actually took the examination from that school and had been in attendance at an approved school or schools for a continuous period of three years immediately prior to the School Certificate Examination.

NOTE 2.—The Cambridge School Certificate 'A' and the London Matriculation Certificate will continue to be alternative qualifications for admission to the Examination only upto the Examination to be held in 1956.

NOTE 3.—In cases where Universities do not have a division in which the candidate passes (e.g., candidates taking the examination by compartment, candidates who secure at least second division in their Intermediate or in any other examination mentioned above will be eligible for the Selection.

NOTE 4.—Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to appear at the examination but have not been informed of the result, may apply for admission to the examination. Candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply provided that the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. Their application will be accepted provisionally and they

will be required to furnish proof of having passed the examination not later than the last week of September, 1956.

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he does not possess the minimum qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

13. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service.

A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe), is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed.

14. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that he is suitable in all respects for employment in the Railway Services.

15. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Union Public Service Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

16. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution, be debarred either permanently or for a specified period:—

(a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and

(b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.

17. No recommendations except those invited in the application form will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for appointment.

18. The examination will be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix II to these Rules.

19. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III.

No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix nor can they be held in reserve for any examination or selection.

20. Candidates who qualify at the written examination may at the discretion of the Commission be subjected to another simple qualifying test. Only those candidates who qualify at this test will be interviewed.

21. After every examination the Commission shall prepare a list of selected candidates in order of merit, provided that the candidates are in the opinion of the Commission suitable for appointment as Special Class Apprentices. Vacancies shall be filled in strict order of merit from the list prepared by the Commission, subject to the orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation for specific sections of the people and provided that the Government of India are satisfied that such candidates are in all respects suitable for employment in the Railway Service.

PART III

RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION (Will be published later)

APPENDIX I

CONDITIONS OF APPRENTICESHIP FOR SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES SELECTED UNDER REGULATION 3(A) IN PART I OF THE REGULATIONS.

The terms and conditions of Apprenticeship will be as set out in the form of agreement prescribed vide Form No. 7 of Appendix XXIV of the State Railway Establishment Code Volume I, brief particulars of which are given below.

1. A candidate selected for appointment as a Special Class Apprentice shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete training and probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as Apprentice and Probationer.

The apprentices will be liable to undergo practical and theoretical training for 6 years in the first instance under an indenture binding them to serve on the Indian Railways on the completion of their training if their services are required. The continuance of apprenticeship from year to year will depend on satisfactory reports being received from the authorities under whom the apprentices may be working. If at any time during his apprenticeship, any apprentice does not satisfy the superior authorities that he is making good progress, he will be liable to be discharged from the apprenticeship.

NOTE.—The Government of India may at their discretion alter or modify the periods and courses of training.

2. The practical and theoretical training referred to above will be given in a railway workshop for the first four years of their apprenticeship. The apprentices will be granted a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem during the first three years and Rs. 125 per mensem in the fourth year. During the first three years the apprentices will be required to undergo training in four periods of nine months each, six months in the shops followed by three months in the technical school, and will be examined at the end of each session. If unsuccessful at any of these examinations, they will be discharged from their apprenticeship. During the fourth year they will undergo only practical training and prepare for the examination for Associate Membership of the Institute of Civil or Mechanical Engineers.

NOTE.—Except as provided for in rule 3 below or in cases of discharge or dismissal due to insubordination, intemperance or other misconduct or breach of agreement, a week's notice of discharge from apprenticeship will be given.

3(a) Before the completion of the 4th year of training referred to in Rule 2 above, the apprentices will be listed in order of merit on the results of the examination held and the reports on the apprentices received during the period of apprenticeship. Apprentices to the number of vacancies for which the selection was made in the first instance will be selected in direct order of merit for further training for two years (See Rule 4 below) provided they have attained the qualifying standard; provided further that if any vacancies are reserved for any particular community/communities the apprentices belonging to those communities will be selected on the basis of their position in the order of merit to the extent necessary subject to their attaining the qualifying standard.

(b) All those that are not selected for further training will be discharged.

NOTE.—An apprentice will be considered to have obtained the qualifying standard if he obtains a minimum of 50 per cent. marks in the aggregate in all the examinations held during the 4 years of his training including the marks for the reports of the Principal, Technical School, and of the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, provided that in each of the 4 years he has obtained a minimum of 45 per cent. marks in the aggregate and a minimum of 40 per cent. marks in any one subject.

4. Apprentices put on further training under Rule 3 will be sent to one or more of the Indian Railways for undergoing a further period of training for two years in accordance with the syllabus prescribed for the purpose as modified from time to time. The apprentices may be required to attend after working hours, a technical college or special lectures on Engineering subjects. They will have to attend the prescribed courses at the Baroda Staff College also during this period and to qualify therein. The apprentices will be given oral test at the end of each phase of training during these two years of training and at the end of the second year, that is at the end of the sixth year of apprenticeship, they will be given a written test to be conducted jointly by the Chief Mechanical Engineer and the Chief Operating Superintendent of the Railway to which they are posted on the training received by the apprentices during this period. The qualifying marks at this test will be 50 per cent. Before completion of the training, the apprentices must also qualify for Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil or Mechanical Engineers. Failure to acquire this qualification within the prescribed period of training of six years will render them liable to termination of their services. During this period of training the apprentices will be paid a stipend of Rs. 200 per mensem.

5. Unsuccessful apprentices will be discharged from their apprenticeship, one month's notice of discharge being given along with the intimation that the apprentice has been unsuccessful.

6. Successful apprentices will be appointed on probation for three years on a commencing pay of Rs. 350 p.m. and posted to the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Indian Railways for the period of their probation. During

the probationary period they will have to attend a second phase of training in the Railway Staff College, Baroda and to qualify in the tests held in the College. Before the end of the second year of probation, they will be required to undergo a departmental examination which will include Accounting and Estimating, General and Subsidiary Rules, Factories Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, ability to handle labour and general application to work or works on which each officer is engaged while on probation. If they fail to pass the departmental examination within the second year of the probationary period, increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped. In cases where probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass all departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examinations, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by rules and orders in force from time to time.

7. The appointment and pay as a probationer will commence from (a) the date of completion of six years of apprenticeship or (b) the actual date of completion of training, whichever is later. Service for increment will, subject to paragraph six above, count from the date of appointment as probationer.

NOTE 1.—The retention in service of the probationers and the grant of annual increments are subject to satisfactory reports on their work being received at the end of each year of probation.

NOTE 2.—Service as probationer may be terminated on 3 months' notice on either side.

8. Particulars as to pay and general conditions of service prescribed for officers in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways will be found in Appendix I-A.

APPENDIX I-A

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND TRANSPORTATION (POWER) DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

1. A candidate selected under Rule 3(b) shall, on appointment as a probationary officer, execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

The probationary officers will be on probation for a period of three years during which their services will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They shall undergo practical training for the first two years. Those favourably reported upon at the end of the two years training and who have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period. At the end of this period, they will be required to pass a final practical and theoretical departmental examination and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department, provided that they are considered fit for permanent appointment. If they fail to pass the departmental examination within the two years of their probationary period their increments from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped. In cases where the probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass all the departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examinations and being confirmed after expiry of the extended period of probation, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by rules and orders in force from time to time. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

Probationers will also have to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda in 2 phases, the first phase during the period of 2 years' training and the second phase during the period when they hold working posts and to qualify in the tests held in the College. Probationers will be allowed more than one chance to pass the training course, but will not be confirmed till they have passed it, their period of training and/or probation being correspondingly extended.

NOTE.—The period of training and the period of probation against a working post may be modified at the discretion of Government. If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

2. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi in Devanagari script by the lower standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale during the period of probation.

Officers who can speak Hindi and read and write it may be exempted by the General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

NOTE.—Some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing the departmental examination.

3. Officers of the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

4. Pay will commence from the date of joining service as a probationer. Service for increments will also count from the same date subject to paragraph 1 above. Particulars as to pay are contained in paragraph 8 of this Appendix.

5. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

6. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railways to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway but the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

7. The relative seniority of officers recruited under rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by the order of merit at the end of their first four years' training, while in the case of those recruited under rule 3(b) the relative seniority will ordinarily be determined by the order of merit in the competitive examination. As between officers recruited under rule 3(a) and those recruited under rule 3(b) who enter working posts in the same year the seniority will be interpolated. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under regulation 3(c) and 3(d) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the officer concerned is liable to lose in seniority.

8. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed to Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department.

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—EB—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

9. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

10. Promotions to the Administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

APPENDIX II

The subjects of the examination, the time allowed and the maximum marks allotted to each subject will be as follows:—

Subjects	Marks	Duration
General Knowledge and		
Current Affairs	300	2½ hours
Mathematics	300	3 hours

2. Question papers will be of Intermediate standard.

3. All papers must be answered in English.

4. The use of scribe shall not be allowed.

5. The syllabus for the examination will be as shown in the attached Schedule.

6. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

7. From the marks assigned to each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deduction upto 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

The paper will be divided into two parts:

Part A—dealing mainly with Current Affairs and History

Part B—dealing with Science and Geography.

The following syllabus is designed to indicate the scope of each subject included in this paper. The topics mentioned are not to be regarded as exhaustive and questions on topics of similar nature and not mentioned in the syllabus may also be asked. Candidates' answers are expected to show their intelligent understanding of the question and not knowledge of any text books.

Part A

Current Events.—Knowledge of important events that have happened in India during the past two years. India's system of Government. Important measures of legislation whether undertaken by the Parliament or State Legislatures. Broad questions of India's policy relating to foreign affairs. Questions set will test the factual knowledge of candidates.

World events of international importance. Important personalities, both Indian and foreign. Sports and other cultural activities of outstanding importance.

Indian History.—Broad outline knowledge of Indian History. Knowledge of India's ancient culture and civilization as disclosed by monuments, ancient buildings and masterpieces of literature. Growth of self-government. Main stages in the national movement leading to Independence.

World History.—Elementary knowledge of major events in world history. Reforms or national movements such as represented by the French Revolution, Industrial Revolution in the U.K. the American War of Independence, the foundation of U.S.S.R., World Wars I and II, Modern freedom movements in Asia.

Part B

SCIENCE—

Physics.—Physical properties and states of matter and simple measurements of mass, weight, density and specific gravity.

Motion of object: Velocity, acceleration, force, gravity.

Effects of heat, measurement of temperature, transference of heat, change of state.

Rectilinear propagation of light, phenomenon of reflection and refraction.

Natural and artificial magnet—properties of a magnet.

Electricity, static and current, conductors, and non-conductors, heating, lighting and magnetic effects of currents.

Chemistry.—Physical and chemical changes, elements, mixture and compounds, chemical properties of air, chemical composition of water. Preparation and properties of Oxygen, Hydrogen and Nitrogen, Acids, bases and Salts: Carbon, Coal, Carbon-dioxide.

Elementary knowledge of the human body and its important Organs.

Names and use of common animals, trees, plants, flowers, birds and minerals.

Common epidemics, their causes, means of prevention and cure.

Eminent Scientists and their achievements.

GEOGRAPHY—

The shape and movements of the earth. Time, Night and Day and the Seasons, Climate and weather—the main climatic and vegetation region. The Earth's crust-erosion, transportation and deposition; earthquakes and volcanoes. Tides and Ocean currents. Maps.

Human occupations and activities in relation to Geographical factors.

The Geography of India with special reference to the above.

SYLLABUS FOR MATHEMATICS

Algebra.—Formulae, their evaluation and transformation. Notion of a function; rate of change. The gradient and area of a graph. Solutions of equations, linear and quadratic, simple and simultaneous. Use of logarithms. Simple properties of positive, negative and fractional indices. Arithmetical and finite geometrical sequences.

Trigonometry.—Solution of plane triangles. Graphs of trigonometrical functions. Use of four figure tables. Additional theorems.

Pure Geometry.—The substance of Euclid's six books, Elementary ideas in solid geometry treated informally: planes, rectangular blocks, wedges, pyramids, cylinders, cones and spheres.

Analytical Geometry.—Simple properties of straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse and hyperbola.

APPENDIX III

FEES

Candidates seeking admission to the examination must pay the following fees.

(a) To the Commission:

(i) Re. 1 when asking for application form and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by money order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.

(ii) Rs. 36-8-0 (8-6-0 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by means of Treasury Receipt or crossed Indian Postal Order payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept payment not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must however be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms though this amount will be refundable to him/her if on receipt of his/her application his/her claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his/her fee is remitted.

NOTE 3.—No claim for a refund of this fee will ordinarily be entertained nor can it be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. A refund of Rs. 30 (Rs. 7-8-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be made to candidates who are not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

(b) To the General Manager of the Railway, who arranges for the Medical examination:

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board if selected for appointment.

APPENDIX IV

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

Throughout the State :—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mali.
3. Brittil-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupl or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartta or Jallya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangl.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambl.
5. Bhangl.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Meghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochl.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—

Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—

Kotegar.

Madhya Pradesh*Scheduled Castes**Localities*

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basor or Burud. 2. Bahna or Bahana. 3. Balahi or Balai. 4. Chambar. 5. Dom. 6. Mang. 7. Mehtar et Bhangl. 8. Mochi. 9. Satnami. | } | Throughout the State. |
|--|---|-----------------------|

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| 10. Audhelia | . | . | In Bilaspur District. |
| 11. Bedar | . | . | In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts. |
| 12. Chadar | . | . | In Bhandara and Sagar districts. |
| 13. Dahait or Dahayat | . | . | In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district. |
| 14. Dewar | . | . | In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts. |
| 15. Dhanuk | . | . | In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof. |
| 16. Dohor | . | . | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts. |
| 17. Ghssi or Ghasia | . | . | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigar, districts. |
| 18. Hollya | . | . | In Balaghat and Bhandara districts. |
| 19. Kaikadi | . | . | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts. |
| 20. Kotia | . | . | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof, and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof. |
| 21. Khangar | . | . | In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district. |
| 22. Kori | . | . | In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof. |
| 23. Madgi | . | . | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts. |
| 24. Mahar or Mohra | . | . | Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district. |
| 25. Rujihar | . | . | In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district. |

Madras and Andhra

Throughout each of the States:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.

27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichhan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Malia.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadal.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Panniandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghanatarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.

47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pane.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patlal or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanei.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tior.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Bahellia.
5. Balga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.

14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuiyar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansl).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turalha.

2. In Bundelkhand Division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—
Gond.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelia.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhulmali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kaibartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konai.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtar.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.

45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balal.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangl or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

Mysore

1. Throughout the State except in Bellary District:—

1. Addiravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

2. In Bellary district:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adikarnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.

20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holeya.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Maila.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilar.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Palinda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Panniandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Pattala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badl.

4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhana.
10. Bhangl.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabl.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochl.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangl.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangl.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi Barot.
15. Vankar.

Travancore Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balal.
4. Bambi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.

7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khanger.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Ralgar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangi.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangi.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julaha.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarohde.
9. Daule.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagal.
5. Holey.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

Delhi

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangl.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).

20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachbandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagl.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chama.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Dual.
9. Duin.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalla Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharla.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.

28. Kotal
29. Mall.
30. Bhuimali.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangl or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

APPENDIX V

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Assam

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakhur.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafia.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—
Bhumij.

Bombay

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including Bhagalla, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Raval Bhil and Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valvai.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

Madhya Pradesh

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district.
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district.
- (3) Bhanupratapur, Bijapur, Dhantewara, Jagdalpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Korta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district.
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district.
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district.
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district.
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district.
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district.
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district.
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district.
- (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district.
- (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samri and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district.

1. Andh.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhaina.
4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia.
5. Bhattara.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhar.
9. Birhul or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Gadba.
12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudli (Muria)].
13. Halba.
14. Kamar.
15. Kavar or Kanwar.
16. Kharia.
17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
18. Kol.
19. Kolam.
20. Korku.
21. Korwa.
22. Majhwar.
23. Munda.
24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
25. Nihal.
26. Oraon.
27. Pardhan.
28. Pardhi.
29. Parja.
30. Saonta or Saunta.
31. Sawar or Sawara.

Madras and Andhra

Throughout each of the States:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangli Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.

8. Gaudus-Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya, Goudus-Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo, Magatha Bongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Londa Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs—Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikira Kondhs and Yenly Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotla-Bartika Benthoriya, Dhulla or Dulla Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumans.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Panlyan.
35. Porjas-Bodo Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Balga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhla or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond) or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirzhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalla).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervaru).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharla.
2. In the Revenue District of Jabua: in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sallana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—
Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

Mysore

1. Throughout the State except in Bellary district:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligar.

2. In Bellary district:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagala.
3. Bhottadas-Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias-Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas-Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Cadaba, Franja Gabada, Jodia Cadaba, Olaro Cadaba, Pangli Gadaba and Pranga Cadaba.
7. Gondi-Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya, Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya, Goudas—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Dodd Kamariya Dudu Kamaro, Ladya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapans.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis-Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondha, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenly Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotla—Bartika, Benthoriya, Dhulla or Dulla, Holva Paiko, Putiya Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumans.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Panlyan.
35. Porjas-Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.

40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhl.
6. Wedwa Waghri.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaram.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Pallcyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhl.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudlya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumliya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Kasirwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

N. KAMALAKARA RAO,
Director, Establishment.